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MINUTES OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 18, 1881.*

The Annual Meeting of THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY was held this evening, commencing at 7½ o'clock, in the First Baptist Church, 13th Street.

Dr. Harvey Lindsly, senior Vice President in attendance, presided, and Rev. James H. Cuthbert, D. D., pastor of the Church, led in prayer.

The Secretary read a letter from Hon. John H. B. Latrobe, President, Baltimore, January 17, saying that "it would not be in his power, consistently with professional engagements which cannot be postponed, to attend the present meeting of the Society or the Board of Directors."

The Sixty-Fourth Annual Report of the Society was presented by the Secretary, who also read extracts therefrom.

Addresses were delivered by Rev. John L. Withrow, D. D., of Boston, and Rev. George W. Samson, D. D., of New York.

The Society then adjourned to meet to-morrow at 12 o'clock M., in the Colonization Building.

Rev. Byron Sunderland, D. D., pronounced the benediction.

COLONIZATION ROOMS, *January 19, 1881.*

THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY met at the appointed hour, Vice President Harvey Lindsly, M. D., in the chair.

Rev. George W. Samson, D. D., Edward S. Morris, Esq. and Rev. Thomas G. Addison, D. D., were appointed a Committee to nominate the President and Vice Presidents for the ensuing year.

On motion of President James C. Welling, it was

Resolved, That the thanks of this Society are due and are hereby tendered to the Rev. John L. Withrow, D. D., and the Rev. George W. Samson D. D., for their able, eloquent and appropriate discourses delivered at the Annual meeting last night, and that copies of their addresses be requested for publication.

Resolved, That the thanks of this Society are due and are hereby tendered to the Pastor, Deacons and Trustees of the First Baptist Church, for their kindness and courtesy in giving its use for our Anniversary last night: and also to the Choir.

Rev. Dr. Samson, Chairman of the Committee on Nominations, presented and read a report, recommending the re-election of the present President and Vice Presidents: and the election of Rev. Henry Highland Garnet, D. D., of New York, and Rev. Henry W. Warren, D. D., of Georgia, as additional Vice Presidents, as follows:—

PRESIDENT,

1853. Hon. JOHN H. B. LATROBE.

VICE PRESIDENTS,

1838. Hon. Henry A. Foster, N. Y.	1872. Rev. Edward P. Humphrey, D. D., Ky.
1838. Hon. James Garland, Virginia.	1872. Harvey Lindsly, M. D., D. C.
1841. Thomas R. Hazard, Esq., R. I.	1874. Rev. Randolph S. Foster, D. D., Mass.
1843. Hon. Lucius Q. C. Elmer, N. J.	1874. Rt. Rev. Wm. B. Stevens, D. D., Pa.
1851. Rev. Robert Ryland, D. D., Ky.	1874. Hon. Eli K. Price, Pennsylvania.
1851. Hon. Fred: P. Stanton, D. C.	1874. Rt. Rev. Gregory T. Bedell, D. D., O.
1853. Hon. Horatio Seymour, N. Y.	1874. Theodore L. Mason, M. D., N. Y.
1854. Rev. Matthew Simpson, D. D., Pa.	1875. Levi Keese, M. D., Mass.
1854. Rev. Levi Scott, D. D., Del.	1875. Rt. Rev. M. A. DeW. Howe, D. D., Pa.
1854. Rev. Robert Paine, D. D., Miss.	1875. Samuel K. Wilson, Esq., N. J.
1854. Rev. James C. Finley, Illinois.	1876. Rev. Samuel E. Appleton, D. D., Pa.
1854. Hon. John F. Darby, Missouri.	1876. Rev. Jabez P. Campbell, D. D., Pa.
1854. Hon. Joseph B. Crockett, Cal.	1876. Rev. H. M. Turner, D. D., LL. D., Ga.
1859. Hon. Henry M. Schieffelin, N. Y.	1877. Prest. E. G. Robinson, LL. D., R. I.
1861. Rev. J. Maclean, D. D., LL. D., N. J.	1877. Rev. Joseph F. Elder, D. D., N. Y.
1861. Hon. Ichabod Goodwin, N. H.	1877. Rev. William E. Schenck, D. D., Pa.
1861. Hon. William E. Dodge, N. Y.	1878. Hon. Richard W. Thompson, Ind.
1866. Hon. James R. Doolittle, Wis.	1878. Com. Robt. W. Shufeldt, U. S. N., Ct.
1867. Samuel A. Crozer, Esq., Pa.	1879. Hon. G. Washington Warren, Mass.
1869. Hon. Fred. T. Frelinghuysen, N. J.	1880. Francis T. King, Esq., Maryland.
1869. Rev. S. Irenæus Prime, D. D., N. Y.	1880. Rev. Sam ^l D. Alexander, D. D., N. Y.
1870. Robert Arthington, Esq., England.	1881. Rev. Henry H. Garnet, D. D., N. Y.
	1881. Rev. Henry W. Warren, D. D., Ga.

The figures before each name indicate the year of first election:

Whereupon on motion, it was

Resolved, That the report of the Committee be accepted and the nominations approved, and that the Society elect the persons named.

On motion, adjourned.

WM. COPPINGER, *Secretary.*

MINUTES OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 18. 1881.*

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY met this day at 12 o'clock M., in their rooms in the Colonization Building, No. 450 Pennsylvania Avenue.

In the absence of the President, the Rev. John Maclean, D. D., LL. D., presided, and, at his request, Rev. William E. Schenck, D. D., led in prayer.

Mr. William Coppinger was appointed Secretary of the Board.

The Secretary read a letter from Hon. John H. B. Latrobe, President of the American Colonization Society, Baltimore, January 17, stating that it would not be in his power, "consistently with professional engagements which cannot be postponed, to attend the present meeting of the Society or the Board of Directors."

Whereupon, on motion, it was

Resolved, That President Latrobe's letter be spread at length upon the Minutes, and that it be read at the Annual Meeting this evening.

The following is President Latrobe's letter:

BALTIMORE, JANUARY 17, 1881.

WILLIAM COPPINGER, *Esq., Secretary,*

MY DEAR MR. COPPINGER:

I have already telegraphed that it will not be in my power, consistently with professional engagements which cannot be postponed, to attend the present meeting of the Society or the Board of Directors.

During the long period in which I have held my office of President, my absence on these occasions have been so rare, that I venture to hope that any failure now will be excused by my fellow laborers in the cause with which we have been, for so many years, identified.

When the death of Mr. Clay, my honored predecessor, led to my election as President of the Society, Africa occupied, but in a small degree, the attention of the philanthropic, political or scientific world; and this continued to be the case, year after year, and until within the last decade: and now there is hardly a nation in Europe that is not engaged, after the example of the King of the Belgians, in the exploration of the Continent in all directions, with a certainty that it will not be long before the "Dark Continent" shall be dark no more.

All that the friends of Colonization aimed at in 1816, and which then, and ever since, they have been laboring to accomplish, is, apparently, on the eve of being realized, not to-day or to morrow, but in a brief period having regard to the growth of nations. The predictions they have so often made that the necessities of trade and commerce would lead to the opening of Africa as a market for the surplus of manufacturing civilization, is, day by day, being fulfilled: and a pathway for the advance of Christianity and all its holy influences, is, thus becoming more and more secured.

That Colonization has had a part in the great movement, that it has been practically and nobly illustrated in the Republic of Liberia, may well be regarded by us as a matter of honest pride; and that I am not able to be with you and participate in its expression is to me a source of very great regret.

Very truly and respectfully,

JNO. H. B. LATROBE,

President Am. Col. Society.

President Welling and Rev. Drs. Addison and Sunderland were appointed a Committee on Credentials; who retired and subsequently reported the following named Delegates appointed for the year 1881:—

PENNSYLVANIA COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—President William H. Allen, LL. D., Rev. William E. Schenck, D. D., Arthur M. Burton, Esq., *William V. Pettit, Esq., *Rev. John W. Dulles, D. D., Edward S. Morris, Esq., *Edward D. Marchant, Esq., Rev. James Sanl, D. D., *Rev. Wilbur F. Paddock, D. D.

The following Members were reported to be present:

LIFE DIRECTORS.—Rev. John Maclean, D. D., LL. D., Rev. George, W. Samson, D. D.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—Harvey Lindsly, M. D., Hon. Peter Parker, James C. Welling, LL. D., Judge Charles C. Nott, Reginald Fendall, Esq., Rev. Thomas G. Addison, D. D., Rev. Byron Sunderland, D. D.

Whereupon, on motion, it was

Resolved, That the report of the Committee on Credentials be accepted and approved, and the gentlemen named be received.

The unprinted minutes of the last meeting were read, and the minutes were approved.

THE STANDING COMMITTEES were appointed, as follows:

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS.—Dr. Harvey Lindsly, Judge Charles C. Nott, Rev. Byron Sunderland, D. D.

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE.—Rev. William E. Schenck, D. D., Arthur M. Burton, Esq., Reginald Fendall, Esq.

COMMITTEE ON AUXILIARY SOCIETIES.—Rev. James Saul, D. D., Edward S. Morris, Esq., Rev. Thomas G. Addison, D. D.

COMMITTEE ON AGENCIES.—Edward S. Morris, Esq., President William H. Allen, LL. D., Dr. Harvey Lindsly.

COMMITTEE ON ACCOUNTS.—Reginald Fendall, Esq., Arthur M. Burton, Esq., Rev. William E. Schenck, D. D.

*Not in attendance.

COMMITTEE ON EMIGRATION.—President William H. Allen, LL. D., Rev. Thomas G. Addison, D. D., Rev. James Saul, D. D.

COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION.—President James C. Welling, LL. D., Rev. George W. Samson, D. D., Edward S. Morris, Esq.

The Secretary presented and read the Sixty-Fourth Annual Report of the American Colonization Society.

Whereupon, on motion, it was

Resolved, That the Annual Report be accepted and approved, and that it be referred to a special committee to select portions to be read at the public meeting this evening.

Judge Nott, Rev. Dr. Addison and the Secretary were appointed the Committee.

The Secretary presented and read the Annual Statement of the Executive Committee.

The Treasurer presented and read his Annual Report, with certificate of audit; also, a list of property of the Society, and a Statement of Receipts by States during the year 1880.

Whereupon, on motion, it was

Resolved, That the Statement of the Executive Committee and the Treasurer's Report, with the accompanying Annual papers, be accepted, and that so much of them and of the Annual Report of the Society as relate to Foreign Relations, Finance, Auxillary Societies, Agencies, Accounts, Emigration, and Education, be referred to the several standing committees in charge of those subjects respectively.

Isaac T. Smith, Esq., Treasurer of the New York State Colonization Society, and Rev. John W. Chickering, D. D., were introduced and invited to seats in the Board.

On motion of Rev. Dr. Schenck, it was

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to nominate the Executive Committee and officers for the ensuing year.

Rev. Dr. Schenck and Messrs. Morris and Burton were appointed the Committee.

Letters were presented, excusing their absence from this meeting, from the following named Life Directors, viz: Rev. Henry C. Potter, D. D., Dec. 13th; Dr. James Hall, Dec. 17th; Rev. John B. Pinney, LL. D., Dec. 28th; Rev. Edward W. Appleton, D. D., Jan. 7th; and Rev. William H. Steele, D. D., Jan. 17th. Also, from Judge G. Washington Warren, President of the Massachusetts Colonization Society, Jan. 15th.

Rev. Dr. Schenck, chairman of the special Committee on the Nomination of the Executive Committee and Officers, presented a report recommending the re-election of the following:

SECRETARY AND TREASURER.—William Copping, Esq.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—Harvey Lindsly, M. D., Hon. Peter Parker, James C. Welling, LL. D., Judge Charles C. Nott, Reginald Fendall, Esq., Rev. Thomas G. Addison, D. D., and Rev. Byron Sunderland, D. D., the latter in place of Dr. William Gunton, deceased.

Whereupon, on motion, it was

Resolved, That the Report be accepted and approved, and that the Board elect the persons nominated by the Committee.

Rev. Dr. Saul, chairman of the standing Committee on Auxiliary Societies, presented and read the following Report, which was, on motion, accepted and the accompanying resolution was adopted:—

The Committee on Auxiliary Societies respectfully report: That these exist in several of the States, and their increase must be regarded as important in many respects—mainly as a source of revenue to the Parent Society and consequently of representation in this Board, and as a means of interesting the people generally in our work.

Our cause is one which concerns the whole country: and if the attention of wise and good men can be secured, your Committee are confident that Auxiliary Societies may be voluntarily formed in the large Cities and in every State of the Union, greatly to the advancement of the grand enterprise in which we are engaged.

The Committee respectfully offer the following resolution;

Resolved, That as soon as the arrangements of this Society shall permit, it will be expedient that visitations be made to existing Auxiliary Societies to promote their increased activity, and efforts be made to establish other Auxiliaries.

On motion of Dr. Lindsly, it was

Resolved, That the Board do now adjourn to meet to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

WASHINGTON, D. C. *January 19, 1881.*

The Board of Directors met at the appointed hour, and in the absence of the President, Dr. Harvey Lindsly, presided.

Prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. Saul.

The minutes of yesterday's meeting were read and approved.

Judge Nott, from the standing Committee on Foreign Relations, reported that no business had been referred to them which, in their judgment, called for action at this time.

Rev. Dr. Schenck, chairman of the standing Committee on Finance, presented and read the following report, which was, on motion, accepted and approved:—

The Committee on Finance respectfully report that they have examined the securities of the Society and find them correct.

Mr. Morris, chairman of the standing Committee on Agencies, presented and read the following report, which was, on motion, accepted and the accompanying resolution was adopted:—

The Committee on Agencies beg leave to make the following report:

Resolved, That the whole subject of Agencies be referred to the Executive Committee with the recommendation, that earnest efforts be made in every judicious way to increase the income of the Society by the employment of Agents,—when likely to be advantageous, by circulars, and personal appeals to friends of the cause, and, when practicable, by publications in the public press, both secular and religious.

Mr. Fendall, chairman of the standing Committee on Accounts, presented and read the following report: which was, on motion, accepted and approved:—

The Committee on Accounts, appointed by the Board of Directors, have examined the Treasurer's Account for the year 1880, and the vouchers for the expenditures, and find the same to be correct.

President Allen, chairman of the standing Committee on Emigration, reported that no business had been referred to them which, in their judgment, called for action at this time.

Rev. John L. Withrow D. D., and E. A. Studley, Esq., of Boston, were introduced and invited to seats in the Board.

President Welling, chairman of the standing Committee on Education, presented and read the following report, which was, on motion, accepted and the accompanying resolutions were adopted:—

The Committee to whom was referred so much of the Annual Report as relates to the subject of Education, beg leave respectfully to report: That they find cause of much gratulation in the progress which, during the last year, seems to have been made along the whole line, in the cause of Liberian education,

While the Government of Liberia, within the compass of its limited means, has been making provision for higher learning and for public education, it is gratifying to observe that private liberality has conspired with these efforts to extend new and enlarged facilities for the promotion of intellectual culture among the Liberian people. As seminaries and seats of learning in our own land have been mainly the offspring of Christian munificence, it is to be hoped that this munificence will find, and long continue to find, in the Liberian Republic, a fertile field for its manifestation, by the establishment and endowment of schools and colleges, industrial, medical and literary, according to the peculiar and the growing wants of the people, and not only of the people of Liberia, but also of the native tribes with whom they come into civilizing contact.

Among all the productive forces of the world there has been found no force so productive, energetic and beneficent, as well organized human brains, if only those brains are fed by the warm, rich blood which pulsates in Christian hearts; and it is in simple earnest of this truth, that your Committee beg leave to submit the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the cause of education in all the forms which are best suited to promote the prosperity of Liberia, by contributing to the enlightenment of its people and the development of its resources, offers a promising field for the exercise of that enlightened philanthropy which seeks to lay in wisdom and knowledge, the broad and deep foundations on which the fabric of social order and of Christian civilization must be built, if it is to afford to the people of Africa a permanent shelter from the evils of ignorance, poverty and superstition.

Resolved, That the Executive Committee, in the choice of emigrants to Liberia, is particularly instructed to watch for every opportunity to promote the intellectual and industrial, as well as the moral and religious forces of the Liberian population, that by their combination each of these forces may draw strength and perpetuity from the others.

On motion of President Welling, it was

Resolved, That the Board expresses its hearty approval of the plans initiated by Mr. Edward S. Morris, of Philadelphia, for the extension of education in Liberia, and especially for the education of the sons of the chiefs of its adjoining tribes, and hereby most earnestly commends his efforts to the patronage and co-operation of all who are interested in the cause of African civilization and Christianity.

At 12 o'clock M., the appointed hour for the business meeting of the Society, the Board of Directors took a recess; at the expiration of which, it was again called to order.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the Annual Report of the Society be referred to the Executive Committee for publication.

The Board united in prayer, led by Rev. Dr. Samson, and then adjourned.

WM. COPPINGER, *Secretary.*

LETTER FROM JUDGE G. WASHINGTON WARREN,
PRESIDENT OF THE MASSACHUSETTS COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

Boston, Jan. 15, 1881.

My dear Sir,

I regret very much that I am obliged to forego my accustomed journey to attend the Annual meeting of the American Colonization Society, whose objects and aims I am at all times ready to serve, especially as it occurs this year on the 18th of January, the 99th Anniversary of the birth-day of Daniel Webster. That illustrious Statesman and Patriot was one of the original members of our Society and its constant friend. His prophetic eye foresaw the impossibility of peaceable secession, and looked upon our Union as permanent and indissoluble. He recognized the duty of the Government of the United States and of Congress to provide liberally for the Colonization of those of the African race who should have a desire to leave the country, and he expressed his willingness to appropriate, so far as his vote would go, as much of the proceeds of the public lands as might be required for that purpose.

Under the inspiration of the wise counsels which Webster has left on record in his immortal works, our Society may well take courage and persevere in bringing its cause before the public until its demands shall be fully met and its holy mission shall be accomplished.

With my best wishes and my regards for all your associates,

I am, dear Sir,

Yours Sincerely,

G. WASHINGTON WARREN.

WM. COPPINGER, Esq.

Sec. Amer. Col. Society.

LETTER FROM REV. DR. WILLIAM H. STEELE.

LIFE DIRECTOR OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

NEWARK, Jan. 17th, 1861.

Dear Secretary—,

My special duties to Asia, just now, do not diminish my gladness that Africa is opening to the light. The Board of Foreign Missions of my Church is indebted heavily, because of its prosperity, and because living organisms *must* grow. We owe almost a year's outlay, and the payment of debt, while maintaining the work in hand, entails upon us a double amount of effort. In this we are engaged, and as President of the Board, I am at the front. We find it a good and helpful procedure that our Executive Committee set a fruitful personal example, and the church in which I worship will probably pay one tenth. Others are doing nobly, and the hope is cherished that this month will cheer us, if we all take hold. Unflagging industry will hoist the flag of triumph.

The January REPOSITORY is a good number. Government emulations and commercial enterprise will open the way for Christian liberty and truth, and we shall have the railway and the steamer on African soil and stream and lake, ere long. The need is, less dicker and more dig. I advocate the spade as the utensil, and as a color, Liberia is longing for specimen *black men*, and the fit men, who are not half or two thirds white, are sadly needed. It is very trying to think of a President of Liberia elected by a voting population of only 2,500, more or less, but it is still the day of small things. The Republic is *there*, however, and has come to stay. My hope is to read of a new settlement soon, bearing the suitable and proud Maryland name, "Latrobe."

The half-breeds in the East Indies are called Eusalians—from the blood of their nationalities. What would our friends think of calling *our* mixed men AMERAF, on the same principle? Years ago in the heroic McLain's time, I suggested it in a REPOSITORY letter, and I fervently think we should discourage the whole bleaching practice. The Negro must respect his own race and blood, or go with our Indian.

We have a pleasant little usage, in New Jersey, of installing Governors of the good old Democratic Republican faith, for three years at a time. If I could use my invitation cards for the ceremony and the reception, to-morrow, it would please me. It would be very agreeable to meet the courtly men who will be at the rooms on Tuesday and Wednesday, and to hear the addresses at the church. But these are joys and even benefits, that we must forego.

Very truly yours,

WM. H. STEELE.

STEAMERS FOR LIBERIA.

Articles of incorporation have been filed at Albany for the New York, Madeira and West Coast of Africa Steamship Company. The incorporators are Messrs. William E. Dodge, Henry M. Schieffelin, John D. Fish, F. A. Potts, Algernon S. Sullivan, Joseph W. Yates, F. S. Lathrop, Robert Porterfield and Lorenzo D. Yates. The purpose of the company is declared to be the establishment of a line of steamships for passengers, mail and freight between New York, Madeira, St. Thomas, Teneriffe, Cape de Verd, the Western Islands, the Canary Islands and the ports of the west coast of Africa. The capital stock is \$100,000, with a proviso allowing an increase of capital to \$4,000,000, and the company is to continue for twenty years. The company has been organized by the election of Messrs. J. W. Yates, President; Ambrose Snow, Vice President; Chas. T. Geyer, Secretary, and Jas. D. Fish, President of the Marine National Bank, Treasurer. Hon. W. E. Dodge says of the enterprise: "There is a strong and increasing movement among the colored people of this country to Western Africa. The shortest time in which they can now reach their destination is thirty days, and as communication is entirely confined to sailing vessels this is very uncertain, and it is in any case entirely too long to meet the demand. With a regular line of steamers we are satisfied that this traffic will largely increase. Then the mails carried in our steamships will put people in Liberia in so much closer communication in time with their friends in this country that the people will be more willing to go, arrangements can be effected quicker and the emigration will rapidly increase. Already a good many natives of Africa and these Atlantic islands come to this country to be educated, and after spending a few years here return and take high position in the communities from which they come, as doctors, teachers, merchants and traders."

President Yates says:—"The company is already actively at work, but it is too early to give all the details, as many of them have yet to be decided on. We have not determined whether to buy or build our steamers. The steamers will be first class as to safety and speed, and of about two thousand tons burden, perhaps somewhat less. The amount of trade with these islands and the west coast of Africa is much larger than is popularly supposed, but the trade is chiefly in the hands of the English, French and Germans. American goods are, however, popular, and traffic with American ports is constantly increasing, and with steamship facilities we can compete with any other nation. Our chief exports to these islands and Africa are grain and provisions of all kinds, the entire range of canned goods, cured meats, dry goods of all varieties, agricultural and mechanical implements, tobacco, powder and arms, and our principal imports are palm oil, ivory, rubber, hides, cochineal, the finer qual-

ities of dye woods, sugar and coffee. We get very superior coffee from Liberia and St. Thomas. The ports in Africa at which we will touch are Sierra Leone, Monrovia, Bassa, Cape Palmas, river Gaboon, St. Paul de Loanda, Ambriz and Cape Town. We find the greatest demand for agricultural implements and all sorts of improvements at Sierra Leone, the towns of Liberia and at Cape Town. The goods we bring to this country come almost entirely from the interior, but that part of the business has been and will be carried on by resident agents in the African ports. The trade with the natives is almost altogether by barter. The distance from New York to Cape Town by the proposed route is about 9,000 miles."

The firm of Yates & Porterfield have found by their long experience in the West African trade that the business is intricate and peculiar, and the only way that it can be carried on successfully is by training their captains, mates, agents and officers to the business, by bringing them up in the ranks. Many efforts to trade with Africa have failed because of ignorance of this necessity. Mails from this country to the Atlantic islands and Africa are now carried by way of England. European traffic with Africa and these islands is largely carried on in steamships.

THE TRANSVAAL.

Transvaal (that is, across the "Vaal") lies in South Africa between latitude 22-27 south and longitude 27--31 east. Its northern boundary is the Oori or Limpopo river, which here runs from west to east; the eastern is formed by the continuation of the Drachenburg mountains; the southern is the Vaal river, and the western an undefined line separating it from the country of the Bechuanas. The total area is 114,360 square miles, and the population—according to the official returns of 1877—is 300,000; probably a rough estimate, from which little can be known as to the fighting strength of the people who have defied the power of the British empire. Potscherfstroem, the seat of government, is by land 960 miles south-east of Cape Town. The region is described as a vast plateau, sloping to the north, supported by the coast line of mountains, which presenting a bold mural buttress or escarpment to the low country at their feet, stretch away on their western flank into immense undulating plains. The Boers, though originally Dutch, are now very considerably mixed by intermarriages with European refugees and emigrants from Cape Colony and Natal, as well as the natives. Still the Dutch characteristics largely predominate, and while the standard of education is said to be low, the people know enough to govern themselves and hate the foreign yoke.

ITEMS OF INTELLIGENCE.

POPULATION OF AFRICA—The standard authority for statistics concerning the population of the globe is Petermann's *Mittheilungen*, edited by Behm and Wagner. The issue of this annual for 1880 has just come to hand, and sums up the dwellers upon earth as nearly fourteen hundred and fifty-six millions. Africa is credited with two hundred and five millions. Each individual of each of these millions needs the gospel, and Christ died that he might have it. Yet how few comparatively of this vast number so much as know that there is any Christ!

MOUCHOT'S SUCCESS IN ALGIERS in pumping water and making it boil by solar force alone brings to mind Ericson's prediction: "The time will come when the Nile and the Ganges will be lined with cotton and other factories driven by solar heat, and the raw material being at hand, labor plentiful and the motive power inexpensive, these regions will defy all foreign competition."

SOUTH AFRICAN OSTRICHES—Mr. D. Whiting of Riverside, Cal., is enclosing 1,500 acres of land with a stockade, and proposes importing 100 pairs of ostriches from South Africa, worth from \$250 to \$500 a bird. Ostriches mate at four years of age, and will produce four broods a year, each year averaging twenty chicks. At eight months the feathers of a bird become worth \$5, and as it grows older attain a value of over \$100. It is said that it costs no more to keep an ostrich than a sheep.

BRAZIL HAS A POPULATION of about 12,000,000. Of these over 1,000,000 are slaves and 2,000,000 are wild aborigines. By a law of 1871 no more slaves are to be born in that country. Under the enlightened rule of Emperor Dom Pedro all religions are tolerated. Eighteen years ago the first Protestant church was organized in Rio Janeiro, and since that time churches have been established at San Paulo, at Brotas, and a few other places, numbering in all over 1,000 members.

DEATH OF A FORMER MISSIONARY—Rev. THOMAS S. SAVAGE, M. D., the first ordained Missionary of the P. Episcopal Church to Africa, who landed at Cape Palmas, Liberia, on Christmas Day 1836, died at his residence at Rhinecliff-on-the-Hudson, New York, on the 29th of December last, in the 77th year of his age. Dr. Savage's term of service in Africa extended over ten years.

AMERICAN MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION.—This Society has voted to establish a mission in Africa, on the receipt of £ 3,000 from Mr. Arthington, of Leeds, England, and of a like a sum from the British public. The raising of the amount from the latter source is proceeding successfully, and it is thought it will be completed during the coming season.

LOVEDALE MISSIONARY INSTITUTE of the Scotch Free Church, South Africa, is said to be the busiest industrial college in the world. During the session which closed with 1879, there were in all 393 pupils of both sexes, many of them boarders, who paid in fees \$8,030, besides \$2,550 still due. Livingstonia and Blantyre sent 6 pupils; 19 came from Natal; 11 from the country of the Barolongs. The carpenter had 30 apprentices and journeymen under him; the wagon-maker, 8; the blacksmith, 5; the printer, 4 the bookbinder, 2. On the farm were raised 1,054 bags of corn, beans, potatoes, and wheat. Twenty-one students, of whom eleven were Kaffirs, were in the theological department.—*The Foreign Missionary*.

RECEIPTS OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY,

During the Month of February, 1881.

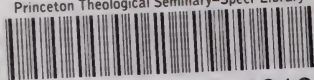
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